



# ***SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES***

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# **SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Part I – CALIFORNIA – HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES .....p. 3-12

Part II – NATIONAL – HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES.....p. 13-23

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## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

### CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS ISSUES PUBLICATIONS

#### **A SUMMARY REPORT ON CALIFORNIA'S PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS**

**HOMELESSNESS** / Governor's Office of Planning and Research -- [Sacramento, CA]: OPR, 2002

Currently available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.governor.ca.gov/govsite/msdocs/press%5Frelease/PR02%5F150%5FHomelessnessFinalReport.doc>

More than 80 studies and reports on homelessness have been issued since 1980 by state agencies and statewide organizations in California. By and large, the reports concluded that effective programs require an integration of services and a strong link between services and housing assistance.

#### **ADDRESSING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS: Permanent supportive housing /**

Foster, Linda K; Snowden, Patricia / California State Library, California Research Bureau -- [Sacramento, CA]: CRB, 2003

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/03/12/03-012.pdf>

Long-term homelessness in California is a significant, complex, and expensive social problem. In addition to extremely low incomes, individuals and families who are persistently homeless commonly have chronic health, mental health, substance abuse or other conditions that make it difficult to maintain housing. Many homeless advocates and service providers support the expansion of permanent supportive housing, a combination of affordable housing and support services, to effectively address the needs of individuals and families who have been homeless for extended periods of time.

#### **BRING L.A. HOME! : Blue Ribbon Panel / The Partnership to End Homelessness --**

Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, 2003

Blue Ribbon Panel Agenda & Program (Nov. 13, 2003: Los Angeles, CA)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/BRP-M1.pdf>

Paths out of homelessness / 1) Most people escape homelessness by securing an income through employment, public benefits or a combination of the two -- 2). The solution to homelessness lies with finding a source of sustainable income for the homeless, and for those that are unable to obtain an income -- providing housing - (p. 6)

#### **CALIFORNIA'S HOUSING MARKETS: Statewide Housing Plan update /**

California Department of Housing and Community Development -- Phase II -- Sacramento, CA: HCD, 1999

See chapter on: California's Homeless Population, p. 120-127

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/plan/shp/>

Report prepared with the participation of HCD by the Institute for School of Urban and Regional Development (IURD) University of California, Berkeley.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**THE CITY OF PASADENA 2004 HOMELESS SURVEY** / Colletti, Joseph / Institute for Urban Research and Development -- Draft -- Los Angeles, CA: City of Pasadena Dept. of Planning and Development, Housing & Community Development Division, 2004  
Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.iurd.org/hresearch/Images/PS\\_images/TCOP\\_2004\\_Survey.pdf](http://www.iurd.org/hresearch/Images/PS_images/TCOP_2004_Survey.pdf)

The primary purpose of the City of Pasadena 2004 Homeless Survey is to provide a variety of local stakeholders with a unique opportunity to understand the city's homeless population unlike ever before. The results of the survey provide a wide-range of information that can serve as the basis for developing strategies for public and private agencies to respond to specific needs of homeless families and individuals. In addition, representatives from such agencies have an opportunity to respond by developing strategies for filling gaps in services in the city's homeless continuum of care system through public and private collaborations and resources.

**CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HOMELESS PERSONS : Special report to the legislature on Senate Resolution 18** / California, Dept. of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services -- Sacramento, CA: Office of the Attorney General, 2002.  
Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/misc/SR18net/preface.pdf>

This study was performed in response to Senate Resolution 18 (SR 18) introduced by Senator Burton in August 2001. The resolution requests the Attorney General to assess the extent of crimes committed against homeless persons and to develop a plan to improve prevention, reporting, apprehension, and prosecution of these crimes. SR 18 requests the Attorney General to consult homeless persons and their advocates, law enforcement agencies, and the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training in developing the plan.

**CRISIS ON THE STREETS: Homeless women and children in Los Angeles** / Dyrness, Grace Roberts; Spoto, Peter; Thompson, Mia -- Los Angeles, CA: Center for Religion and Civic Culture, University of Southern California, 2004  
Final Report (December 2003):

[http://www.usc.edu/schools/college/crcc/private/docs/publications/crisis\\_full.pdf](http://www.usc.edu/schools/college/crcc/private/docs/publications/crisis_full.pdf)

Los Angeles is confronting a crisis on its streets. On any given night, an estimated 84,000 homeless people sleep in shelters, cars, under freeway overpasses, on sidewalks, and in tent encampments throughout the county. Moreover, one study reports that around 6% of adults in Los Angeles County have experienced homelessness during their adult years. Despite the fact that the numbers of homeless people are both fluid and difficult to track, public and private agencies are voicing concern about the increasing scale of the problem.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

### **THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR HOMELESS SERVICES AND CASH ASSISTANCE IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY /**

Regional Task Force on the Homeless -- San Diego, CA: The Task Force, 2003

How Federal, State, and local government funds are being used this year to reduce homelessness – Cover.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.rtfhsd.org/index\\_funds.html](http://www.rtfhsd.org/index_funds.html)

Executive summary: This study examines how almost \$68 million in Federal, State, and local government funds are being used this year to assist homeless persons in San Diego County. It includes all programs and services that are known to directly assist homeless individuals and families. As can be seen on page 7, this is a six hundred thousand dollar increase from last year. Many of the graphs show a "Total Funds W/O Cash" line. This shows only funds specifically designated for programs and does not include cash payments. Homeless service providers have been saying for the past three years that there has been an increase in demand for services for homeless seniors. This year spending shows over \$370,000 were used to provide services to our elderly.

### **DOWNTOWN WOMEN'S NEEDS ASSESSMENT: Findings and recommendations /**

Downtown Women's Action Coalition -- Los Angeles, CA: Shelter Partnership, Inc., 2001.

Includes appendices and sample survey instrument.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.dwcweb.org/womenhomeless/FullReport.pdf>

The purpose of the Downtown Women's Needs Assessment was not to verify or disprove social theories concerning the causes of homelessness. Similarly, the project's goal was not to determine root causes or contributing factors to homelessness among the individual survey respondents (though some such information can be inferred from the data). The survey was designed to identify the current needs and characteristics of women living downtown in order to assist the downtown community in designing housing and service programs appropriate for women's needs and to increase resources for new women's programs. - (p. 1)

### **DRAFT FRAMEWORK FOR THE 10- YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN TO END**

**HOMELESSNESS /** Bring Los Angeles Home - The Partnership to End Homelessness -- Draft -- [Los Angeles, CA]: Bring LA Home!, 2004

"October 4, 2004" - On cover

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/BLAH\\_Draft\\_Framework.pdf](http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/BLAH_Draft_Framework.pdf)

This strategic plan embraces six guiding principles that will continue to shape the plan as it is implemented. The guiding principles are founded on the belief in the fundamental right to safe, decent and affordable housing, accessible and affordable health care, the protection of civil liberties and opportunities for a healthy quality of life. - (p. 7)

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

### **A HOME FOR EVERY CALIFORNIAN: FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT /** California. Senate Bipartisan Task Force on Homelessness -- Sacramento, CA: Senate Publications, 2001

Convened by: President Pro Tempore John Burton and Honorable Ross Johnson

Available in html format at the World Wide Web:

[http://www.sen.ca.gov/sor/reports/REPORTS\\_BY\\_SUBJ/ECONOMY\\_EMPLOYMENT/Homeless.htm](http://www.sen.ca.gov/sor/reports/REPORTS_BY_SUBJ/ECONOMY_EMPLOYMENT/Homeless.htm)

The task force concluded its hearings on December 14, 2000, after a lengthy and truly bipartisan process that included many hours of testimony from experts, community advocates and state officials. Many people were generous with their time and expertise, and we are grateful for their participation. I was pleased by the high level of cooperation among all the members, and our recommendations are unanimous. We make our recommendations with two major considerations in mind. First, as a state, we have the ability to dramatically reduce the number of homeless Californians living on the streets of every town and city in our state. Second, this reduction can only be achieved through a comprehensive approach that requires a serious commitment of resources and the highest level of pro-active leadership.

### **HOMELESS ACCESS TO CARE SURVEY /** Fresno-Madera Continuum of Care -- [Fresno, CA]: United Way of Fresno County, 2002 "May 2002".

Report includes methodology, survey results and projections.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.fresnohumanservices.org/Administration/HomelessAccessToCareSurvey.pdf>

Developing a comprehensive strategy for ending homelessness requires defining where gaps exist within the system of housing and services, versus the unmet needs of the population they serve. Determining gaps and their relational priority are fundamental steps in the Continuum of Care planning process. Decisions regarding relational priority of gaps are the basis for developing strategies to deploy new resources, or re-deploy existing resources, to best assist people who are homeless to obtain, and maintain, permanent housing and self sufficiency.

### **HOMELESS ACCOMMODATION AT ALAMEDA POINT --** Alameda, CA: City of Alameda, 2003

Project descriptions available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.alamedahousing.com/projects.html>

Alameda Point Collaborative Project - The Alameda Redevelopment and Reuse Authority (ARRA) has entered into an agreement with the Alameda Point Collaborative that provides long-term leases for 200 units of transitional and permanent housing for formerly homeless families. A subsequent Memorandum of Understanding between the Collaborative and City provides \$1.8 million for rehabilitation of 58 of these units, \$3.6 million for associated infrastructure costs, and a commitment to build an additional 39 affordable family units on a 2.5 acre site within the proposed East Housing development.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA** / Quigley, John M., Raphael, Stephen, Smolensky, Eugene -- San Francisco, CA: Public Policy Institute of California, 2001

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ppic.org/main/publication.asp?i=136>

Homelessness has increased dramatically in California over the past two decades. This study examines the theory that growing income inequality has contributed to homelessness. The rapidly growing gap between the rich and the poor in California has been driven more by deteriorating incomes among the poor than by rising incomes at the top of the income distribution, as demonstrated in other research. The result is that those whose incomes have fallen relative to others move out of better-quality housing, enter the lower quality market, and bid up prices at the low end. The resulting higher rents suggest that there will be more homelessness, because those with very low incomes can no longer afford housing and are forced into the streets.

**HOMELESS IN LA : A working paper for the 10-year plan to end homelessness in Los Angeles County** / Burns, Patrick; Flaming, Daniel; Haydamack, Brent -- Los Angeles, CA: Economic Roundtable, [2003]

May be downloaded with free registration via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.economicrt.org/publications.html>

Chapter 5: Escaping homelessness through work and housing (p. 35-56)

Executive Summary: Los Angeles' rate of homelessness is higher than the U.S. average because it has a higher rate of poverty and higher housing costs. Compared to the U.S., a disproportionately large share of homeless residents live on the streets... This report maps the size and characteristics of this population. - (p. 1)

**HOMELESSNESS IN LOS ANGELES: A summary of recent research** / Institute for the Study of Homelessness and Poverty -- Los Angeles, CA: Weingart Center, 2004

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.weingart.org/institute/research/other/pdf/homelessness\\_in\\_los\\_angeles-a\\_summary\\_of\\_recent\\_research.pdf](http://www.weingart.org/institute/research/other/pdf/homelessness_in_los_angeles-a_summary_of_recent_research.pdf)

Who is homeless in Los Angeles? This simple question leads to many others. How many families are homeless? Who are the kids living on the streets of Hollywood? Are there single homeless women in downtown Los Angeles? How many people have been homeless over one year? Understanding who is homeless is a complex undertaking. Are families living in their cars or motorhomes considered homeless? What about people staying in a hotel on a night-by-night basis or in a homeless shelter...or on a friend's couch?

**JUST THE FACTS: HOMELESSNESS IN LOS ANGELES** / Institute for the Study of Homelessness and Poverty -- Los Angeles, CA: Weingart Center, 2004

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.weingart.org/institute/research/facts/pdf/JustTheFactsHomelessnessLA.pdf>

A homeless person is defined by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 as an individual, who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence or a person who resides in a shelter, welfare hotel, transitional program or place not ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations, such as streets, cars, movie theatres, abandoned buildings, etc.



## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**LOCKED OUT 2004: California's affordable housing crisis** / California Budget Project (CBP) -- Sacramento, CA: CBP, 2004

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cbp.org/2004/lockedout2004.pdf>

See: Page 18) California's Homeless Face the Most Severe Housing Crisis

Introduction: California continues to suffer from a lack of housing that is affordable for even middle-income families. Workers face long commutes between housing they can afford and their jobs, and the high cost of housing leaves families with less income to spend on other necessities. The California Budget Project (CBP) has previously documented California's housing crisis. These reports found that, while renters faced the greatest affordability challenges, high housing costs had pushed homeownership out of reach for many families. - (p. 1)

**LOS ANGELES PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS: Homeless prevention, affordable housing and community development** / Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness (LACEH&H) -- Los Angeles, CA: LACEH&H, 2002

Draft report revised March 6, 2002

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.lacehh.org/LAPLAN.pdf>

The purpose of this draft plan is to present, in partnership with the Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority a draft plan to end homelessness in the next decade to the eight Service Planning Areas and a larger constituency of elected officials, faith-based and community-based organizations so that they may critique, refine and add/subtract to this draft. The goal is to develop a plan that the entire community "owns" and moves forward to end homelessness in the next 10 years. – (p. 2)

**MONTEREY COUNTY'S COMMUNITY-BASED HOMELESS SERVICES PLAN /**

Giuriato, Maria T. / Monterey County Dept. of Social Services -- Monterey, CA: Dept. of Social Services, 2002

Contents: Ch.1) Outreach, engagement & information technology -- Ch. 2) Employment, income & assets -- Ch. 3) Prevention, shelter & housing -- Ch. 4) Support services & health care -- Ch. 5) Supporting community collaboration -- Appendices.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/dss/affiliates/cap/cap\\_hsp.htm](http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/dss/affiliates/cap/cap_hsp.htm)

The response to homelessness has made significant advances in the last year in Monterey County. The community has developed this updated Monterey County's Community-Based Homeless Services Plan (Plan) that has been painstakingly designed to build on the existing homeless services that, for the past 20 years, have helped people that are homeless stabilize their lives and find housing. It is an ongoing, long-range strategy that will act as the guide and focal point in the process for local responses to homelessness in years to come.



## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**PERMANENT HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS: A study and directory of resources - Los Angeles County** / by Shelter Partnership, Inc. -- Los Angeles, CA. Shelter Partnership, Inc., 1999

May be purchased at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.shelterpartnership.org/publications.html>

This study and directory is designed to be a tool for understanding the permanent rental housing programs and resources that are available in Los Angeles County, as well as identifying unmet needs. This study and directory includes a brief description of each permanent rental housing program as well as an overview of how these programs have come together into a system of permanent housing options for homeless persons.

**RAISING THE ROOF: California Housing Development projections and constraints, 1997-2020: Statewide Housing Plan update** / California. Dept. of Housing and Community Development -- Sacramento, CA: The Dept., 2000  
Prepared by University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Urban & Regional Development in collaboration with HCD ; additional support provided by the Fisher Center for Real Estate & Urban Economics.

Editor, Linda M. Wheaton; Principal author, John D. Landis

Also available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rtr/index.html>

Contents: Introduction -- Summary -- California Housing production needs, 1997-2020 -- Land and site constraints -- Regulatory constraints -- Capital constraints -- Past and future housing shortfalls -- Conclusion

**RAISING THE ROOF - APPENDIX: California Housing Development projections and constraints, 1997-2020: statewide housing plan** / California, Dept. of Housing and Community Development -- Sacramento, CA: The Dept. -- Division of Housing Policy Development, 2000

Prepared by: University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Urban & Regional

Also available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rtr/index.html>

Development in collaboration with HCD; additional support provided by the Fisher Center for Real Estate & Urban Economics

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON HOMELESSNESS** / California Interagency Task Force on Homelessness -- [Sacramento, CA]: The Task Force, 2002

"Prepared for Governor Gray Davis - July 1, 2002"

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/iatf\\_july2002recommendations.pdf](http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/iatf_july2002recommendations.pdf)

This is not the final word on how to "end homelessness" in California. Indeed, many of the recommendations explicitly require further study. Similar to the report presented to the Governor in March 2002, this is in many ways a report on the progress already made since the Governor elevated combating homelessness to a top state priority. The Task Force has learned a great deal about the causes and remedies of homelessness and concrete steps have already been taken at the State level to address this serious problem. However, we need more knowledge, more tools, and more time to develop other necessary steps.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**RIGHT HOME IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT PRICE: California's regional and statewide challenges of housing availability, jobs - housing balance, and housing costs** / diGiere, Gregory / California, Senate Office of Research -- Sacramento, CA: Senate Publications, 1999

Prepared by: Senate Publications stock no.: 1001-S

Also available for purchase [SOR 916/327-2155] or download via World Wide Web:

[http://www.sen.ca.gov/sor/reports/REPORTS\\_BY\\_SUBJ/ECONOMY\\_EMPLOYMENT/RIGHTHOME.HTML](http://www.sen.ca.gov/sor/reports/REPORTS_BY_SUBJ/ECONOMY_EMPLOYMENT/RIGHTHOME.HTML)

Report describes California's regional and statewide challenges of housing availability, jobs-housing balance, and housing costs and some options to meet them. In this report, the Senate Office of Research, using data developed by the Senate Demographics Office, presents both original research and summaries of other recent studies detailing the nature and extent of the problems statewide and by region.

### **SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY 2003 HOMELESS CENSUS AND SURVEY:**

**Comprehensive report** / Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino County -- Watsonville, CA: Applied Survey Research, 2003

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/products/SBC\\_Homeless\\_Report2003.pdf](http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/products/SBC_Homeless_Report2003.pdf)

Executive summary: Homelessness is often cited as one of the most prominent indicators of our nation's social and economic condition. Even during the unprecedented economic boom of the late 1990's, the rising tide of the economy did not lift all boats. As income inequality increased, the economic security of low-income families decreased. Now, in the wake of a sharp downturn in the economy, marked by increasing unemployment rates and poverty, the economic landscape of the United States and the State of California has changed dramatically. - (p. 1)

**THE SAN FRANCISCO PLAN TO ABOLISH CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS** / San Francisco Ten Year Planning Council -- San Francisco, CA : San Francisco Ten Year Planning Council, [2004]

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ich.gov/slocal/plans/sanfrancisco.pdf>

The focus of the plan is permanent supportive housing for the 3000 or so chronically homeless, out of the 15,000 general homeless populations. When you affect the 3000 chronically homeless, indeed, you dramatically effect the general homeless population. The plan is a redirection of our resources, our attitudes and our strengths. Never easy, I know. But this Council of amazing people has given the City a plan that is courageous and necessary to end this disgrace. Now we need to implement it. The completion of the Plan is merely the beginning of the work.

### **SERVING THE HOMELESS THROUGH THE ONE-STOP SYSTEM: A case study** /

Henderson-Frakes, Jennifer -- Oakland, CA: Social Policy Research Associates, 2004  
"Final Report - June 2004"- On cover

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcbs.org/files/50/2454/FINAHomelessPaper.pdf>

A briefing paper prepared as part of the National Evaluation of the Implementation of WIA, Serving the Homeless explores the extent to which persons who experience homelessness can be effectively served within the One-Stop context, and through specific and unique means and strategies.

California Department of Housing and Community Development  
Housing Policy Development Division (Revised August 2005)

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**SHELTERING THE HOMELESS: Alternatives to the armories** / Cohen, Michael / California, Legislative Analyst's Office -- Sacramento, CA: LAO, 1997

This report was prepared by Michael Cohen, with assistance from Matt Newman and Maria Romero, under the supervision of Mac Taylor"- (p. 12)

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.lao.ca.gov/1997/120397%5Fhomeless/120397%5Farmory.pdf>

Synopsis: The state currently makes 26 of the state's National Guard armories available as temporary homeless shelters during the winter months. Our review suggests that the most appropriate role for the state in seeking alternatives to the use of the armories is to help facilitate the local development of new shelters.

**SITING OF HOMELESS HOUSING AND SERVICES: Best practices for community acceptance** / Community Acceptance Strategies Consortium (CASC) -- San Francisco, CA: CASC, 2000

Co-published by: Non-profit Housing Association of Northern California (NPH)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nonprohousing.org/actioncenter/toolbox/acceptance/CASC2000report.pdf>

This report summarizes the lessons learned and the success of the Community Acceptance Strategies Consortium (CASC) in reducing homelessness in the San Francisco Bay Area. Through CASC's trainings, education, and legal and technical assistance work, CASC has helped high quality homeless housing and services proposals obtain local government approvals. This report is organized around an approach called "Six Steps to Getting Local Government Approvals," and provides a summary of CASC's on-going strategy for increasing the supply of housing and services for homeless people. The approach assumes that housing developers, sponsors, and service providers intend to provide developments which will meet important community needs, are well designed, and will be well- maintained and well-managed.

**SONOMA COUNTY FALL 2001 HOMELESS COUNT** / Maureen Shea & Associates -- Sebastopol, CA: Maureen Shea & Assoc., 2002

Available to order via the Sonoma County Community Development Commission:

<http://www.sonoma-county.org/cdc/homlescount.htm>

The Board of Supervisors provided funding for a countywide enumeration of homeless people in Sonoma County, which was conducted during the period from October 19 – October 27, 2001 by Maureen Shea & Associates, working in conjunction with Sonoma State University. The enumeration used the HUD definition of homelessness, which includes people living in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks and abandoned buildings, residing in emergency and transitional shelters, being evicted within the week from private dwelling units or being discharged within the week from institutions and having no subsequent residences identified and lacking the resources necessary to obtain access to housing.

## **SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES**

**A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF HOMELESS VETERANS IN CALIFORNIA** / California, Department of Veterans Affairs -- Sacramento, CA: The Dept., 2002  
"Submitted to the California Veterans Board - October 5, 2002" - Cover  
Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cdva.ca.gov/board/report.pdf>

Homeless veterans face a wide variety of barriers and have a common set of needs. Consequently, it takes many funding sources and coordination between agencies and nonprofit organizations to establish programs that will make homeless veterans well and productive. I believe this study is critical to lay the groundwork for solutions to the unique needs of homeless veterans. – Message from Bruce Thiesen, Secretary of California Dept. of Veterans Affairs

**A SUMMARY REPORT ON CALIFORNIA'S PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS** / California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research -- [Sacramento, CA]: OPR, 2002

Currently available full text at the World Wide Web (Word document):

<http://www.governor.ca.gov/govsite/msdocs/press%5Frelease/PR02%5F150%5FHomelessnessFinalReport.doc>

More than 80 studies and reports on homelessness have been issued since 1980 by state agencies and statewide organizations in California. By and large, the reports concluded that effective programs require an integration of services and a strong link between services and housing assistance.

**SUPPORTIVE HOUSING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS OF HOMELESSNESS** / Tony Proscio -- New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2000

Based on a study by: The Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California at Berkeley

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/html/supportiveimpact-final.pdf>

This publication announces the results of research done between 1996 and 2000 on more than 250 people living at the Canon Kip Community House and the Lyric Hotel in San Francisco. It also looks at pre-occupancy and post-occupancy use of emergency rooms and inpatient care.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

### NATIONAL HOMELESSNESS ISSUES PUBLICATIONS

**A GUIDE TO COUNTING UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PEOPLE** / Turnham, Jennifer; Wilson, Erin; Burt, Martha / U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development -- Washington, DC: HUD - Homeless Assistance Programs, 2004

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/countinghomeless/countingguide.pdf>

Collecting good baseline data about this subpopulation is essential to understanding the causes of homelessness and to designing effective responses, and can be used as a basis for comparison in future years. Moreover, continued data collection at regular intervals is needed to track progress toward reducing homelessness. This guide describes several methods for identifying, counting, and learning something about homeless people who are unlikely to be found in shelters or in other residential programs within a local homeless assistance network. Information about these approaches was gathered from communities throughout the country; examples of their methods are provided throughout the guide.

**BETWEEN THE LINES: A question and answer guide on legal issues in supportive housing** / Corporation for Supportive Housing - (California edition) -Oakland, CA: CSH, 2000

Prepared by: The Law Offices of Goldfarb and Lipman

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/>

This report is a guide to legal issues in developing and operating supportive housing for people who have been homeless or at serious risk of homelessness, and struggle with the challenges of mental illness, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS.

**BLUEPRINT FOR CHANGE: Ending chronic homelessness for persons with serious mental illnesses and/or co-occurring substance use disorders** / U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) -- Rockville, MD: SAMHSA - Center for Mental Health Services, 2003

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://media.shs.net/ken/pdf/SMA04-3870/SMA04-3870.pdf>

"This edition of the Blueprint does not fully consider the growing knowledge base that addresses homelessness among people with substance use disorders who do not have a serious mental illness. A future edition will cover this in greater depth. This document is more than a review of current and past research. It offers practical advice for how to plan, organize, and sustain a comprehensive, integrated system of care designed to end homelessness for people with serious mental illnesses and/or co-occurring substance use disorders." - (p. viii)

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**CURRENT ISSUES IN RURAL HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS** / Friedman, Pamela  
-- Grand Forks, ND: Rural Assistance Center (RAC), 2003  
(Rural Assistance Center - Issue Note; September 2003)  
RAC Issue Note - Vol. 1, no. 1 (Sept. 2003)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.financeprojectinfo.org/Publications/currentissuesinruralINRAC.htm>

Access to affordable housing is essential to the well-being of working families. Affordable housing lends the stability needed to obtain and maintain employment. Yet affordable housing is at a premium, especially in rural communities. Rural families with low earnings may be confined to substandard housing located far away from job opportunities. They face longer commuting times that may prevent them from participating successfully in the regional labor market. In addition, housing assistance resources in rural areas may be limited, particularly in outlying communities.

**DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK / NEW YORK AGREEMENT TO HOUSE HOMELESS MENTALLY ILL INDIVIDUALS** / Houghton, Ted -- New York, NY:

Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH), 2001

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/html/NYNYHoughton.pdf>

Companion piece to: Impact of supportive housing on services use for homeless mentally ill. This document provides a description and history of the New York/New York Agreement to House Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals, signed in 1990 by the City and State of New York.

**EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTER POPULATION: 2000** / U.S. Census Bureau; Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 2001

"Census 2000: Special Report"

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/censr01-2.pdf>

This report presents tabulations on people enumerated at emergency and transitional shelters – that is, at emergency shelters for people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing; transitional shelters for people without conventional housing; and hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing. It does not include people enumerated at shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence), transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

**FROM LOCKED UP TO LOCKED OUT: A training resource for community organizations** -- Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2003

Guidebook includes index.

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

[http://www.aidshousing.org/usr\\_doc/From\\_Locked\\_Up\\_to\\_Locked\\_Out.pdf](http://www.aidshousing.org/usr_doc/From_Locked_Up_to_Locked_Out.pdf)

"This is a book about the tragedy of homelessness among exiting prisoners. It is written for anyone who believes in building and filling more homes for ex-prisoners instead of more jails to which they can return when homelessness, among other problems sends them on a U-turn back to lock-up." - (p. 5).



## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**HOLES IN THE SAFETY NET: Mainstream systems and homelessness** / Catherine Gale Consulting -- San Mateo, CA: Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation, 2003  
Report includes bibliographical references.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.schwabfoundation.org/index.php/articles/64>

Government-funded programs for low-income persons ("mainstream systems") can play a key role in the effort to end homelessness nationwide. "Holes in the Safety Net: Mainstream Systems and Homelessness" analyzes how mainstream systems currently serve — and don't serve — their homeless clients. This report identifies strategies and philanthropic initiatives to help mend these gaps in services.

**HOME AGAIN: A ten-year plan to end homelessness: action plan** / Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) -- Washington, DC: ICH, 2004

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ich.gov/slocal/plans/portland.pdf>

This ten-year plan is part of a national movement to end 20 years of homelessness as a large social problem. Adopting the national model to local needs will result in a decrease in the number of people on the streets in Portland, and will support a regional, state, and national effort to end homelessness in ten years. The steps outlined in this plan will cost money, but it will not cost as much as it would to manage homelessness through expensive public emergency systems. The plan lays out broad strategies, specific action steps, and a detailed work plan to guide government, non-profit agencies and other partners to aspire to these desired outcomes.

**HOMELESS FAMILIES, SINGLES, AND OTHERS: Findings from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients** / Burt, Martha R. --

Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001

Housing Policy Debate - Vol. 12, no. 4, p. 737-780

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/HPD\\_1204\\_burt.pdf](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/HPD_1204_burt.pdf)

Developing effective solutions to homelessness requires an understanding of who is homeless and why. A very extensive 1996 study called The National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients provides data on the homeless population, and Burt uses that data to conduct a comprehensive analysis of its characteristics. She finds that-defying stereotypes-homeless people are a very diverse group in terms of such characteristics as age, gender, race, and family status.

**HOMELESSNESS: Barriers to using mainstream programs** / U.S. General

Accounting Office -- Washington, DC: GAO, 2000

"GAO/RCED-00-184"

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/2000/rc00184.pdf>

Pursuant to a congressional request, GAO provided information on the ability of homeless people to obtain assistance through mainstream federal programs, focusing on: (1) why homeless people cannot always access or effectively use federal mainstream programs; and (2) how the federal government can improve homeless people's access to, and use of, these programs.



## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**HOMELESSNESS: State and local efforts to integrate and evaluate homeless assistance programs** / U.S. General Accounting Office -- Washington, DC: GAO, 1999 (GAO/RCED-99-178)

Available full text from the World Wide Web:

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99178.pdf>

This report describes some notable examples of efforts by states and localities to (1) link and integrate their homeless assistance programs with mainstream systems; and (2) measure and evaluate outcomes for their homeless assistance programs.

**HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA, HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA** / Quigley, John M; Raphael, Steven; Smolensky, Eugene / University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Business & Economic Research (IBER) -- Rev. ed. -- Berkeley, CA: IBER, 2000 (IBER Working Paper series no.; W99-001)

Also available full text from the World Wide Web:

<http://urbanpolicy.berkeley.edu/pdf/homeless%20in%20full.PDF>

Abstract: It is generally believed that the increased incidence of homelessness in the U.S. has arisen from broad societal factors – changes in the institutionalization of the mentally ill, increases in drug addiction and alcohol usage, etc. This paper presents a comprehensive test of the alternative hypothesis that variations in homelessness arise from changed circumstances in the housing market and in the income distribution. We assemble essentially all the systematic information available on homelessness in U.S. urban areas – Census counts, shelter bed counts, records of transfer payments, and administrative agency estimates. – (p. 1)

**HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION [BIBLIOGRAPHY]** / National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Health -- Delmar, NY: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Health (NRCHMI), 2004  
September 2004 – On cover

Each citation entry includes abstract, website, or NRCHMI order information.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov/pdfs/bibliographies/Prevention.pdf>

Resources listed herein are a selection of materials available on this topic. Many are available from your local library or inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness.

**HOMELESSNESS: Programs and the people they serve** / Burt, Martha R., [et al]. / U.S. Interagency Council on the Homeless -- Washington, DC: HUD, Office of Policy Development & Research, [1999]

Report may be downloaded via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.huduser.org/publications/homeless/homelessness/>

This study is intended to provide information describing currently homeless and other people using homeless assistance programs in the United States. There is no intent to infer causes of homelessness from this descriptive information. Statistics are presented as simply as possible, for ease of understanding. Where information is available, the report compares study findings for homeless clients to statistics describing all American adults, all poor adults, or other relevant national populations. – (p. 1-6)

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**HOMELESSNESS IN URBAN AMERICA: A review of the literature** / Sommer, Heidi -- Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press, 2000

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://urbanpolicy.berkeley.edu/pdf/briefbook.pdf>

In the 1980's, homelessness attracted a great deal of attention from the media, advocates, politicians, and the public. Every level of government responded to the visibly growing problem. Virtually every sector of society intervened. Interest in the problem continues to grow, particularly in large urban areas. Temporary homelessness has increased from a decade ago and threatens individuals and families further up the income distribution. Public policies continue to address the problem, but the nature and scale of the responses have changed.

**HOW STATES CAN USE SAMHSA BLOCK GRANTS TO SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS** / U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services,

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) -- Rockville, MD: SAMHSA - Center for Mental Health Services, [2004]

Guidebook also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://media.shs.net/ken/pdf/SMA04-3871/SMA04-3871.pdf>

Many States and localities have devised strategies to deploy block grant funds to promote provision of both homeless services and innovative planning mechanisms that ensure efficient use of resources. Some of the more effective State strategies identified to date are presented as short case studies in this report. There is pronounced need for mental health and substance abuse treatment among people who are homeless. SAMHSA, in partnership with the Interagency Council on Homelessness, has prepared this technical assistance report to promote improved access to mainstream resources and services for this population. The report offers guidance to States and local communities on how block grant funds are being used to address homelessness.

**HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY: 2004: A status report on hunger and homelessness in America's cities** / Lowe, Eugene T. / U.S. Conference of Mayors -- Washington, DC: Sodexho, 2004

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/hungersurvey/2004/online/online/HungerAndHomelessnessReport2004.pdf>

To assess the status of hunger and homelessness in America's cities during 2004, The U.S. Conference of Mayors surveyed 27 major cities whose mayors were members of its Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. The survey sought information and estimates from each city on 1) the demand for emergency food assistance and emergency shelter and the capacity of local agencies to meet that demand; 2) the causes of hunger and homelessness and the demographics of the populations experiencing these problems; 3) exemplary programs or efforts in the cities to respond to hunger and homelessness; 4) the availability of affordable housing for low income people; and 5) the outlook for the future and the impact of the economy on hunger and homelessness.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**ILLEGAL TO BE HOMELESS: The criminalization of homelessness in the United States** / National Coalition for the Homeless -- Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2004

Includes survey forms in English and Spanish

Also available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/crimreport/report.pdf>

With the unemployment rate still near its highest point in a decade, and with even deeper cuts in funding for social services and housing supports than we anticipated, the immediate future for the increasing number of people experiencing homelessness is desperate. For those people forced to live in public spaces without access to shelter, public restrooms, and places to store their belongings, life continues to be disastrous. Sympathy for homeless people depends in large measure on understanding the economic causes of homelessness and the oppressive conditions of living without a private space. Legislating against the behavior and circumstances of people who have no place to go is a giant step backward in the effort to end homelessness. It is important to note that a number of city governments continue to violate the civil rights of homeless persons.

**INCOME, POVERTY, AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES: 2003** / DeNavas-Walt, Carmen; Proctor, Bernadette D; Mills, Robert J. / U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration -- Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004

(Current Population Reports; P60-226)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/p60-226.pdf>

This report presents data on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States based on information collected in the 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

**MEETING THE SERVICE NEEDS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES /**

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development -- Washington, DC: HUD - Office of Policy Development & Research, 2002.

Urban Research Monitor - Vol. 7, no. 5 (Nov/Dec. 2002)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.huduser.org/periodicals/urm/urm\\_12\\_2002/urm1.html](http://www.huduser.org/periodicals/urm/urm_12_2002/urm1.html)

Researchers and homeless assistance providers have long recognized that serving homeless people requires more than simply providing a daily shelter. Rather, it requires additional services that address both immediate needs, such as emergency housing and food provision, as well as those more pervasive issues that can lead individuals into unstable living situations, including mental illness and domestic abuse. The services that communities provide to their homeless citizens, however, can be inadequate due to limited resources or minimal coordination among service providers.

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

### **METROPOLITAN NEIGHBORHOODS WITH SHELTERED HOMELESS**

**POPULATIONS: Evidence from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses** / Lee, Barrett A.; Farrell, Chad R -- Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution - Metropolitan Policy Program, 2004

(Brookings Living Cities Census Series; October 2004)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/metro/pubs/20041011\\_homeless.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/metro/pubs/20041011_homeless.pdf)

Critical mass neighborhoods -- defined as census tracts with sheltered homeless populations of 100 or more -- are disproportionately located in large metropolitan areas. Of the 358 critical mass neighborhoods in the U.S. in 2000, 271 (76 percent) were captured by a sample of 49 large metro areas. While the number of these neighborhoods fell slightly during the 1990s, this likely reflects the growing popularity of smaller shelters and non-shelter housing programs rather than a reduction in the nation's homeless population. - (p. 1)

**MULTIPLY HOMELESS FAMILIES: The insidious impact of violence** / Bassuk, Ellen L.; Perloff, Jennifer N.; Dawson, Ree -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001 Housing Policy Debate - Vol. 12, no. 2 (p. 299-320)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd\\_1202\\_bassuk.pdf](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd_1202_bassuk.pdf)

Little is known about what may cause, or at least contribute to causing, families to experience repeated periods of homelessness. Bassuk, Perloff, and Dawson use data from a project that followed both homeless mothers and low-income, never homeless mothers over time to gain insight into the dynamics of family homelessness. They find that interpersonal violence, especially during childhood, may be highly associated with a woman's ability to maintain residential stability. The authors suggest that helping women with children get out of homelessness by giving them housing vouchers may not work without additional support if they are victims of domestic violence.

**NEW PARTNERSHIPS FOR ENDING HOMELESSNESS: Housing, services & employment** / Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) -- Oakland, CA: CSH, 2003  
Co-published by National Alliance to End Homelessness & AIDS Housing of Washington  
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/pol/PolicyPapers03.pdf>

"Homelessness is clearly linked to the lack of affordable housing in the nation and to the fact that people's earnings are insufficient to pay for the housing that does exist. People who are homeless are at the very bottom of the income spectrum. In 1996, the average income of a homeless person was \$367 per month (or \$4,404 per year). This is 13% of the 1995 median monthly household income for all U.S. households. Homeless people obtain this income from work, from public benefits, or from a combination of the two." - (p. 5).

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**NEW STRATEGIES AND COLLABORATIONS TARGET HOMELESSNESS** / Culhane, Dennis P. -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2002

Includes: Why America Can End Homelessness in 10 Years / Nan Roman

Housing Facts & Findings – Vol. 4, no. 5

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hff/v4i5-strategies.shtml>

Homelessness is back in the news, and is receiving increased attention from policy makers. Some communities have experienced a surge in homelessness, attributed to the slowing of the nation's economy alongside continued strength in metropolitan housing markets.

**OUT OF SIGHT - OUT OF MIND?: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 United States cities** / National Law Center on Homeless & Poverty --

Washington DC: National Law Center, 1999

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nlchp.org/content/pubs/Out%20of%20Sight.pdf>

This report, detailing anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. cities, includes data on resource availability and prohibited conduct, analyses of local enforcement trends, a discussion of criminalizing policies, illustrations of constructive alternatives, and descriptions of 45 court cases.

**POLICY GUIDE ON HOMELESSNESS** / American Planning Association -- [Chicago, IL]: APA, [2003]

"Adopted by Chapter Delegate Assembly, March 29, 2003 [and] Ratified by the Board of Directors, March 30, 2003 [in] Denver, CO" - Cover

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.planning.org/policyguides/pdf/homelessness.pdf>

Planners can play a significant role in reducing homelessness by determining local housing needs through their comprehensive plans, removing regulatory and legal barriers to the development of affordable and supportive housing, and fostering community support for permanent housing for the homeless. The lack of affordable housing severely limits a community's ability to end homelessness by limiting its ability to move people from shelters to permanent housing. - (p. 1)

**PRACTICAL LESSONS: 1998 national symposium on homelessness research** /

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development – Rockville, MD: HUD, Office of Policy Development & Research, 1999

Overview of report available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/search/progsys/homeless/symposium/overview.htm>

When passed in 1987, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P. L. 100-77) was landmark legislation providing the first federal funds targeted specifically to address the needs of homeless persons. The McKinney Act originally consisted of fifteen programs providing a range of services to homeless people, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, primary health care, education, and some social service needs. By 1998, approximately one decade after the McKinney funds became available and research results on the impacts of funding were becoming available, it was appropriate to address the question --What works?

## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**PUBLIC SERVICE REDUCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PLACEMENT OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING** / Culhane, Dennis P.; Metraux, Stephen; Hadley, Trevor -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2002

Housing Policy Debate, Vol. 13, Issue 1 (p. 107-163)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd\\_1301\\_culhane.pdf](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd_1301_culhane.pdf)

This is a groundbreaking attempt to collect and analyze empirical evidence of the degree to which the provision of supportive housing for homeless persons with severe mental illness results in a reduction in service demand for other services such as homeless shelters, acute psychiatric and medical services, and correctional facilities. The research also examines whether the reduction in services results in a net savings of public financial resources, after accounting for the cost of providing supportive housing.

**THE ROLE OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING IN REDUCING HOMELESSNESS: An empirical investigation using micro-data** / Early, Dirk W -- Indianapolis, IN: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1998

May purchase article full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jissue/30003560>

Journal of Policy Analysis and Management - Vol. 17, no. 4 (p.687-696) 1998

Additional funding for subsidized housing is one of the most commonly proposed solutions to the problem of homelessness. However, research on the effect of subsidized housing in reducing homelessness is far from conclusive. This study combines data from the America Housing Survey (AHS) with a survey of the homeless to estimate the effectiveness of subsidized housing in reducing homelessness.

**SEIZING THE MOMENT: Using HUD's consolidated plan to identify affordable housing opportunities for homeless people with serious mental illness** / National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness -- Delmar, NY: The Center, 2000

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov/pdfs/publications/Seizing\\_the\\_Moment.pdf](http://www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov/pdfs/publications/Seizing_the_Moment.pdf)

The information and approaches detailed in this guidebook are designed to help the mental health and homeless communities participate in the Consolidated Plan process, a long-term housing plan that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development uses to determine access to federal housing funding. The guide was written for anyone who wants to learn effective ways to influence housing decisions at the state and local levels, particularly those that impact people who are homeless or at immediate risk of homelessness and have serious mental illness.

**A SHELTER IS NOT A HOME OR IS IT? : Lessons from family homelessness in New York City** / Da Costa-Nunez, Ralph / Homes for the Homeless, Inc. -- New York, NY: White Tiger Press, 2004

May be purchased at the World Wide Web [scroll down at webpage]:

<http://www.homesforthehomeless.com/index.asp?CID=4&PID=27>

By exploring the evolution of New York City's shelter system over a twenty-three year period, this work suggests that shelters have perhaps become a surrogate for traditional low-income housing.



## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

### **STATE TANF PROGRAMS: Targeted at people experiencing homelessness /**

National Coalition for the Homeless -- Washington, DC: NCH, [2002]

Report co-published by: National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty

Also available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/income/tanf.html>

There is more than casual evidence to suggest that, rather than preventing homelessness, states' welfare policies are contributing to the problems. This document is not intended to be a comprehensive look at states' welfare policies, but more an examination of certain programs that directly affect people without housing as they seek to move into economic viability.

### **SOURCE BOOK ON FAMILY HOMELESSNESS: Problems and Solutions /**

National Alliance to End Homelessness -- Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2004

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/families/SourceBook.pdf>

See: Housing First: A New Approach to Ending Homelessness for Families (p. 31-36)

This year, as many as 3.5 million people -- including 600,000 families and 1.35 million children -- will experience homelessness. Children are at particularly high risk of homelessness. Up to one in ten poor children will experience homelessness over the course of a year and the risk is higher the younger the child. Family homelessness is problematic and costly, both for the families experiencing it and for society as a whole. The good news is that homelessness can be solved. For most homeless families, the primary cause of homelessness is the gap between income and housing costs. Multiple studies demonstrate that most families who exit homelessness with a housing subsidy will remain housed. In most cases, a housing subsidy is a much more cost-effective intervention than supporting a family in homelessness. - (p. 12)

### **STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING CHRONIC STREET HOMELESSNESS: Final report /**

Burt, Martha R., [et al.] / Urban Institute -- Washington, DC: HUD - Office of Policy, Development and Research (PD&R), 2004

Co-authored by: John Hedderson, Janine Zweig, Mary Jo Ortiz, Laudan Aron-Turnham, & Sabrina M. Johnson

Co-published by: Walter R. McDonald & Associates, Inc. (WRMA)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.huduser.org/Publications/PDF/ChronicStrtHomeless.pdf>

Executive summary: This project's aim was to identify community-wide approaches to reducing homelessness and achieving stable housing for the difficult-to-serve people who routinely live on the streets. It was also to document these successful approaches in a way that will help other communities trying to address this problem. We included the "street homeless" single adults who spend significant time on the streets, although they may be "chronically" homeless, which we defined as being disabled which we defined as being disabled and either being continuously homeless for a year or more or having had at least four homeless episodes during the last three years. - (p. xiv)



## SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

**TOOLKIT FOR ENDING HOMELESSNESS: Featuring the 10 essentials for ending homelessness in your community** -- Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, [2001]

Includes "The Mayor's Checklist" by U.S. Conference of Mayors

Full report available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/pub/Toolkit.pdf>

The strategies with the most momentum are those that have been built with support and input from a broad range of partners - public, private and nonprofit. They have been based on independent research and effective practices both within and beyond their jurisdictions. They have the endorsement of top city officials and entail the commitments of all relevant resources and partners. Through such coordination and planning, these cities are changing homelessness from being a permanent fixture embedded in the current economic and social climate to a finite and solvable problem that can be ended in ten years. - (p. 13)

**WE WALK TOGETHER: A report on the first 15 years of Fannie Mae Foundation's Help the Homeless Program** / Fannie Mae Foundation -- [Washington, DC]: The Foundation, [2003]

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

[http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/about/pdf/We\\_Walk\\_Together.pdf](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/about/pdf/We_Walk_Together.pdf)

Foreword: This report celebrates the first 15 years of the Fannie Mae Foundation's Help the Homeless program. It offers inspiring evidence of how far we have come, and a vivid reminder of how far we must yet go in our campaign to end homelessness. This publication is, above all else, a call to action. We hope other communities will find inspiration in our story, and we therefore provide specific guidance to those who might wish to launch their own Help the Homeless Initiative.

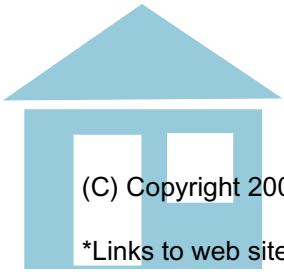
**WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO END HOMELESSNESS?** / Burt, Martha R -- Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2001

Report includes bibliographical references

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/end\\_homelessness.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/end_homelessness.pdf)

Homelessness did not disappear in the 1990s, despite the nation's economic boom. In fact, it appears to have increased. On any given day, at least 800,000 people are homeless in the United States, including about 200,000 children in homeless families. These startling statistics, however, do not tell the whole story.



### ***Selected California Libraries Contact List***

*California Department of Housing and Community Development  
Housing Resource Center - HCD/HRC  
1800 Third Street, Rm. 430, Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 322-9648; [mkauffma@hcd.ca.gov](mailto:mkauffma@hcd.ca.gov)*

*California State Library - General Collection  
Library and Courts Building, 914 Capital Mall, Rm. 300  
Sacramento, CA 95814 - (916) 654-0261  
<http://www.library.ca.gov/>*

*California State Library - Government Documents  
Library and Courts Building, 914 Capital Mall, Rm. 304  
Sacramento, CA 95814 - (916) 654-0069  
<http://www.library.ca.gov/>*

*UC Berkeley - Environmental Design Library  
Moffitt Library, 5th floor, UC Berkeley, 94720  
(510) 642-4818; [envi@library.berkeley.edu](mailto:envi@library.berkeley.edu)*

*UC Berkeley - Institute of Government Studies  
Library, 109 Moses, UC Berkeley, 94720  
(510) 642-1472; <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/>*

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